

PRESIDENT WINS INITIAL ROUND

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

Wingo, Arkansas; and Speaker Clark, Illinois.

The Republicans who voted for the rule were Representatives Gardner, Massachusetts; Gillett, Massachusetts; Madison, Illinois; Stevens, Minnesota; Stenerson, Minnesota; McKenzie, Illinois; and Browne, of Wisconsin.

Yesterday's vote on the rule represents only the minimum strength of the administration on the tolls fight in the House. Many members on the Republican side voted against the rule as a protest against cloture. Any Democrats who voted against the rule will be found back in the Democratic camp when the final vote on the bill is taken. It is generally conceded that at least fifteen Republicans in addition to those who voted with the President yesterday will line up on his side on the final vote.

Commenting on the result of the vote yesterday, anti-administration Democrats, while admitting defeat in the House, confidently predicted that the Senate would prove an insurmountable obstacle. They admitted that the real sentiment of the country had not crystallized, and that it would take about a month before Washington would commence to learn just how the country as a whole feels about the tolls exemption clause.

Harder Fight in Senate.

As has been pointed out by The Washington Herald many times, the sentiment which has manifested itself so far in memorials, letters and telegrams to members, is not regarded as a true criterion. Anti-repeal men in the House expect that the Senate will debate the proposal for several weeks, and that in the meantime people will inform themselves accurately as to the merits of the controversy and formulate their own opinions. This more healthy public sentiment, they predict, will force the Senate to turn down the President's proposal.

While admitting the President will have a much harder battle in the Senate than in the House, administration leaders yesterday expressed no fear as to the ultimate outcome in the upper body.

JUDGE ADAMSON WARMLY

DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT

Every seat in the galleries was occupied, the steps were jammed, and lines of would-be spectators streamed out into the surrounding halls hours before the House was scheduled to meet yesterday. Fashionably attired women filled most of the seats, except in the men's galleries which were as crowded as the others. Capitol police have not had to handle such a crowd since the first message delivered to Congress by President Wilson last summer.

By the time Majority Leader Underwood had taken the floor in the closing hour of the debate on the rule, nearly every member of the House in Washington occupied seats or circulated around the chamber. Senator O'Gorman, who will lead the fight against the repeal in the Senate, was an interested spectator and watched the vote carefully.

Mr. Underwood spoke for ten minutes against the rule, declaring that the cloture was unnecessary under the rules of the House. He addressed his remarks almost entirely to his Democratic colleagues, exhorting them to uphold the tolls plank in their platform.

The Democratic side, despite the great personal esteem in which Underwood is held, was almost silent before him, while the Republicans applauded frequently and heartily. Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, who followed, opposed the rule and the repeal.

Adamson Makes Appeal.

Chairman Adamson, who has charge of the bill, took the floor, ostensibly to debate the rule. He decided to use his speech on the merits of the tolls question. He, too, exhorted his colleagues to keep the party ranks unbroken by supporting the President. Defending the President's position, Judge Adamson reminded the House in picturesque style of the relations of Errol, Cleveland and Congress. He said:

"A terrible hurrah is made about what the President has asked Congress to do. Is that anything new? Have Tammany Hall's representatives in Congress forgotten when that other great Democratic President was in the White House, and not only took Congress that the silver purchase law ought to be repealed, and that it should be repealed, and that until repealed, nothing else should be done either in the way of legislation or the way of distribution of patronage? Do they forget the similar conduct of all the other Presidents, up to the days of the great founder of the Bull Moose party, when he had so much trouble with Congress on his hands and had to send message after message before he got Congress to comply with his wishes? Do they forget the dramatic day when the martyr McKinley had barely signified in a general way that the foreign relations of the government were in jeopardy when this House by unanimous vote gave him \$50,000,000 to use at his discretion? Did any party question his honesty or integrity, or did anybody? At the behest of a selfish special interest or of an irresponsible, yes, treasonable, resolutions inquiring into the facts and reasons which all civilized men know are sacredly secret in conducting the foreign affairs of any government? Nobody then took and cursed England in that dread hour, but she was relied upon in the Congress and she failed us not."

Hardwick Scores Speaker.

Following Judge Adamson, whose speech was warmly received by the House, Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, a member of the Rules Committee, closed debate on the rule with a vitriolic denunciation of Champ Clark, and an almost fearful appeal to the Democrats not to destroy the party's future hopes by breaking with the President. Mr. Hardwick's caustic analysis of the Speaker's attitude served as the opening gun in the attack upon the anti-administration leaders.

When the revised rules of the House were adopted in the last Congress, Mr.

GIRL BURGLAR ADMITS LONG LIST OF ROBBERIES



CHARLOTTE PAINE, "GIRL BURGLAR," IN CUSTODY OF DETECTIVE

New York, March 27.—When nineteen-year-old Charlotte Paine was arraigned before Magistrate Nash, in the Williamsburgh Court, she pleaded guilty to burglarizing the apartment of Mrs. Anna Berger, the wife of a wealthy butcher. The girl, dressed in a simple dress, had a hard time of it when she was taken to the station by a matron. She had a regulation jimmy and a bunch of skeleton keys hidden in a secret pocket of her dress. She admitted that she was a member of a gang of men.

Hardwick reminded the Speaker, Mr. Hark himself had reported a resolution limiting debate, precisely the same sort of a rule as the House was called upon to consider yesterday.

"The Speaker made no objection at that time," declared Mr. Hardwick. "This is no time to play petty politics. I appeal to all the members of this House to support a resolution framed and designed to place us in an honorable attitude before the world."

Urging that the party support the President, Mr. Hardwick cried: "I would remind the distinguished Speaker that it is the duty of all Democrats to stand by the administration, or we will again be turned into the wilderness like the tribes of Israel, for another forty years."

While Republicans alternately cheered, and jeered over such admissions from Democratic speakers, the Democrats writhed in their seats and restricted their outbursts to applause at reference to the President.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hardwick's remarks, Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee, moved the previous question on the rule and the roll call vote was taken. Speaker Clark stepping to the front of the House to instruct the Clerk to call his name and voting "No."

After the announcement of the vote on the previous question and a perfunctory vote on the rule itself, which carried by 26 to 172, the House took up general debate on the Sims bill, the author of the measure firing the opening gun.

PRESIDENT CLOSELY FOLLOWS DEBATE AND VOTE IN HOUSE

President Wilson realized the true significance of yesterday's fight in the House on the tolls question and he was deeply pleased at the success of his supporters. He did not wish to appear to gloat over those who have been defeated, however, and refused to make any statement for publication.

The White House gave over practically the entire day to the tolls fight. Only a few of the Cabinet members were present.

STAND BY PLANK, SAYS UNDERWOOD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

In the books. But the pirate's swag in the long run brings him no joy.

"As for me, I would not agree that all the trade of all the nations on the earth for all the wealth of this nation piled on that of every other could compensate for the great scheme of the world's advance toward its divinely arranged destiny, for the lives of the countless of God's creatures who would be sacrificed if our friendly relations with the nations should be changed into armed conflict. Wars for trade are as repellent to our present-day civilization as wars for conquest. The greed for commerce, like the desire for conquest, is no argument to sustain a position which might result in serious international complications. War for honor may be justified, but peace with honor is what we crave."

Takes Up Economic Aspect.

Mr. Sims, author of the bill, spoke at some length on the economic, as well as the political, aspect of the question. He came in for considerable heckling at the hands of the opposition. In the course of his speech as he had prepared it, he came to the point where he wished to demand whether the members of the House intended to march under the flag of international honesty or international treachery.

"Under which flag will you march?" demanded Mr. Sims.

"The Stars and Stripes," came in riotous chorus from the Republican side of the House, and the floor and galleries rocked with merriment. Mr. Sims reiterated his appeal.

"Under what flag," demanded Mr. Sims, "Old Glory," bawled a hundred voices. Mr. Sims, with a disgusted expression in his face, modulated his voice, and rushed through his rhetorical questions before the opposition could land on him again.

Short speeches were made by Representative Sinnott, of Oregon, and Representative Vaughn, of Texas. Shortly before 5 o'clock the House having consumed three hours and twenty-seven minutes of the allotted twenty hours of general debate, adjourned until today at noon.

The belief was expressed by Representative Adamson that a vote on the repeal bill would be obtained not later than Tuesday afternoon or evening. In this opinion, Representative Mann, of Illinois, the Republican leader, expressed concurrence.

DEALERS WANT G. A. R. REUNION HELD HERE

Retail Merchants' Association Governors Indorse Plan to Ask Commissioners to Extend "Bid."

The plan to ask the Commissioners to invite the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its reunion in this city in 1915, received the indorsement of the board of governors of the Retail Merchants' Association, at a meeting last night.

The recommendation was adopted following the presentation of the report of the special committee of the association, composed of Joseph Berberich, A. D. Prince, and George S. De Neale, which had co-operated with similar committees of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce. It is the plan of the joint committee that the citizens of Washington shall raise a fund of \$1,000 for the entertainment of the veterans.

Promulgation of the new regulation of the Commissioners in the matter of "fake" auctions received the indorsement of the governors. A. D. Prince, chairman of the jewelers' section on the fake auctions, received the thanks of the body, as did also M. D. Rosenberg, the general counsel of the association.

The report of the audit committee, Jacob Eisen and Joseph L. Shipley was submitted and received.

The special committee on furnishing for the new quarters made its report, which was adopted unanimously, and the committee, consisting of E. C. Graham and Claude E. Miller, given power to proceed.

George E. Hebbard, chairman of the Merchant Tailors' section, made a report on the activities of his section. M. D. Rosenberg, general counsel of the Retail Merchants' Association, reported on the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the complaint against the railroads entering Washington. Ten firms were reported for election by the membership committee.

SECRETARY BRYAN FAVORS REPEAL AND SPECIAL RULE

Secretary Bryan yesterday indicated that he was not only for the bill to repeal exemption of American vessels from payment of Panama canal tolls, but also in favor of the special rule by which debate of the repeal bill has been limited. This statement was made by the Secretary after the House had adopted the special rule.

Mr. Bryan reminded his questioners that he had already set forth his views on the President's policy regarding Panama tolls in his magazine, The Commoner.

Mr. Bryan declined to discuss, however, his reasons for changing from the position he took at the Baltimore convention, in favor of the exemption, to his present stand.

KOEHLER TRIAL ENDS.

New London, March 27.—The eleven members of the court-martial which has been trying Maj. Benjamin M. Koehler at Fort Terry on Plum Island reached a verdict today.

Their findings are to be kept secret, if possible, until they have been reviewed by the Secretary of War and President Wilson. The nature of the verdict is not known yet.

Magdeburg, Germany, is erecting a school for girls at a cost of \$180,000.



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REPEAL CAUSES SENATE CLASHES

James and O'Gorman Debate Question of Observing Platform Pledges.

OWEN SPEAKS ON BILL

Senators Gallinger and Lewis Give Notice They Will Discuss Matter Today.

The Senate indulged in another brisk debate yesterday on the Panama Canal tolls matter. Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, made a formal speech in support of a bill he has introduced for the repeal of the clause in the Panama Canal act giving free tolls to American coastwise shipping. Senator Owen's bill is pending in the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, of which Senator O'Gorman is chairman.

It is expected a meeting will be held next week to consider the general question. In the course of the debate Senator James and Senator O'Gorman clashed over the question of the observance of party platform pledges. Senator James expressed some surprise that Senator O'Gorman had not shown the same zeal in observing other planks of the platform that he had exhibited in guarding the tolls plank. Senator James called attention to the plank in the Baltimore platform calling for publicity for all indorsements for Federal judges and then adverted to the fact that the Senate committee of which Senator O'Gorman was a member, Judiciary, had refused to concur in legislation proposed by the House to carry out this plank in the platform.

"No committee of the Senate, of which I am a member, has ever with my knowledge and consent, repudiated a plank in the Baltimore platform," replied Senator O'Gorman.

Gallinger in Clash.

There was a sharp clash also between Senator Gallinger and Senator Owen which fairly illustrated the temper with which the debate on the tolls question is proceeding in the Senate. At one time, when Senator Owen was criticizing Senator Gallinger, the Senator from New Hampshire called him to account:

"The language used by the Senator from Oklahoma is not to his credit."

"If my manner is not agreeable to the Senator from New Hampshire," retorted Senator Owen, "it is my misfortune. It was my natural manner."

"There is no question about that," snapped Mr. Gallinger.

Senator Gallinger and Senator Lewis gave notice that they would address the Senate today. Senator Lewis has a resolution pending as follows:

"That in pursuance of the true American doctrine of equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none, it is expedient and just that all vessels or

HEAD OF BRITISH ARMY WHO HAS RESIGNED



GEN. SIR JOHN FRENCH

Field marshal of the British army, who has resigned as a result of the British government's repudiation of the assurances given by Col. Seeley, secretary of war, that the troops of Gen. Gough would not be expected to fight the anti-home rulers of Ulster.

Hampshire called him to account: "The language used by the Senator from Oklahoma is not to his credit."

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"That in pursuance of the true American doctrine of equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none, it is expedient and just that all vessels or

tonnage passing through the Panama Canal shall bear and pay sum of compensation so adjusted as shall compensate for expense and upkeep of the canal.

"Resolved, further, that the amount and method of payment of such tolls shall be regulated jointly by the Secretaries of War and Treasury, with approval of the President of the United States."

Senator Gallinger will speak on the Lewis resolution and in support of a substitute which he offered yesterday to the resolution, as follows:

"That in pursuance of the true American doctrine that American interests are safer in the hands of Americans than in the hands of European or other foreign nations, it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that under the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the United States can grant free passage through the Panama Canal to American coastwise vessels, and that any attempted denial of that right by European or other foreign powers is an unwarranted demand on their part, which cannot be conceded without a denial of right that lies at the foundation of our government, and which American interests and American honor demand shall be maintained at all hazards."

"Resolved further, That there is neither necessity nor justice in repealing the free tolls provision of the Panama Canal act, the purpose of the exemption being to aid American shipping in its unequal contest with the subsidized shipping of other countries which probably will include the payment of tolls by those governments on their vessels passing through the canal."

OBSERVES KEEPER'S DEATH.

Ossining, N. Y., March 27.—A holiday was declared in Sing Sing prison today so that the keepers could attend the funeral of James Connoughnorton, for more than thirty years head of their force. No work was performed by the prisoners.

MRS. J. T. STERLING DEAD.

New York, March 27.—Mrs. John T. Sterling, of Bridgeport, Conn., who was vice president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution under two presidents, died today. Mrs. Donald G. McLean and Mrs. Matthew Scott were her warm friends in the society.

The average height of women has increased almost two inches during the last generation.

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Ida Husted Harper on Suffrage

The well-known writer on the suffrage movement contributes another article to

THE SUNDAY HERALD

Which, like all her others, is bound to attract a great deal of attention. Other writers have written on the same question, discussing the position taken by Ida Husted Harper, differing with her in some of her deductions. These letters will also be published in

The Sunday Herald—Washington's Best Order Now